TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches. LONDON, March 12-Evening.-Cotton continued quiet and closed firmer; quotations unchanged;

sales 8000 bales. DUBLIN, March 12.-Fenian arrests continue in all parts of the counity. LIVERPOOL, March 13-Noon.-Cotton opens firm;

estimated sales for the day 10,000 bales. It has advanced id.; Middling Uplands 13id., Orleans 13id. Rosin declined 9s. for common Wilmington, 35s, for fine.

Evening .-- Cotton active; sales 15,000; advanced 1; Middling Uplands 134d., Orleans 136d. London, March 13-Noon.-Consols, 914; United States Bonds, 741. EVENING. -Consols, 914; Bonds, 744.

The Military District Commanders.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- The District Headquarters of Gen. Schoffeld are to be at Richmond; of Gen. SICELES at Columbia; of Gen. THOMAS at Montgomery; of Gen. Orp at Vicksburg; of Gen. SHERIDAN at New Orleans. Full powers within their respective departments have been delegated to the above named District Commanders. Gen. Pope is to command West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville. Congressional.

Washington, March 13 .- The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Bill appropriating one million dollars for the relief of the

Southern destitute. Mr. Wood opposed the measure, saying that the South only wanted civil rights and Northern capital to develop its resources. Mr. WILLIAMS thought that Congressional bounty would be better applied if given to the widows and orphans made so by rebels. If any are to suffer let it be the disloyal, and let God Almighty populate that country with people loyal to the flag. Mr. CHANDLER denounced the measure as in-

tended to bolster up the Freedman's Bureau. It. was nothing, he said, but a wolf in sheep's cloth-

Mr. Boyer hoped that the Bill would pass. The Freedman's Bureau, he thought, was the best means for distributing the necessaries of life. If this Bill failed, he did not wish to hear anything more of sympathy for Ireland. He declared the analogy between Southern . nd Irish people com-

Mr. BUTLER offered a substitute that the million should go to the widows and orphans of those starved at Andersonville and elsewhere. BUTLER and Logan made bitter speeches. Many Republicans spoke warmly in opposition to the substitute and in favor of the Bill. The Committee finally rose without action, and the House adjourned. In the Senate the Militia Bill will come up tomorrow. Mr. TRUMBULL reported Wilson's as a substitute for the House Supplemental Bill. It modifies the oath somewhat, and allows the Commanding General to delegate powers to the acting

General Schofield Assumes Command. RICHMOND, March 13.—General Schoffeld has assumed command; he continues the existing offi-

Rejections by the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate rejected

Mr. Boox as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and ex-Senator Cowan as Minister to Austria. Marine News.

New York, March 13 .- The steamship Manhattan has arrived here from Charleston. The Northern Elections. WASHINGTON, March 13.—The New York National

Democratic Committee are recommending a thorough reorganization, but disapprove of a National Convention previous to that to be held for the nominations of next year. The New Hampshire elections have gone for the Radicals by 8000 majority. Three Congressmen, nine out of twelve Senators, and seventy-five majority in the House,

General News.

VENEZUELA, February 7 .-- ALVAREZ has been arrested, after another ineffectual revolutionary attempt. War is imminent between Moscara and NEW YORK, March 13.-A Washington special

says that Virginia considers the Supplemental Billa great triumph over the Radicals. The Herald's New Orleans special says that resclutions have been introduced into the Louisiana

Legislature declaring SHERMAN'S Bill unconstitutional, and demanding the test of the Supreme Court.

LOUISVILLE, March 18. The flood is suprede dented, and the roads North badly damaged. New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH. New York, March 13.—Stocks active. 5-20's '62

coupons, 1993. - Money, 6a7 per cent. Exchange, Sight, 91; 60 days, 81. Gold, 841. Flour, 5a10c. better. Wheat, 2a3c. better. Corn, 2c. better; Western mixed, \$1 12a1 13. Pork decidedly lower, \$22 37 a22 50. Whiskey quiet. Peas dull. Cotton steady; Middling Upland, 294. Freights steady.

EVENING DISPATCH. Cotton firmer; sales 5000 bales at 80c. for Middling Uplands. Flour active and advanced from 15a20c.; State \$8 65a11.75. Wheat advanced 3a5c. Corn very active, advanced 8a5c.; mixed Western \$1 12a1 15. Groceries generally dull. Naval Stores quiet. Wool firm and in good demand; Texas 25a 35. Freights, steam, 9-16; sail, 4a7-16.

Gold 34f. Stocks firmer. Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, March 13.—Wheat-offerings light; choice red \$3.30. White Corn 103. Flour-higher grades firm; lower neglected. Bacon Shoulders-11; sides 121. Mess Pork \$22a22.25. Whiskey unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, March 13 .- Sales of Cotton 8400 NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Sales of Cotton 8400 Government on Monday last, and we thought we bales; quotations unchanged; Low Middling, 28; should be in a position on the 25th to proceed a29. Receipts, 3177. Exports, 4162. Sugar nomity with their discussion; but we find now nal; quotations unchanged. Molasses Small sales Prime at 75a78. Flour in request at full prices; Super \$11a14. Gold 841a35. Sterling 45a461. New York Sight Exchange ? premium.

Cincinnati Market. CINCINNATI, March 13.-Flour-Prices weak: trade brands \$11.50a13.50. Wheat dull: Corn steady at 75a76c. Mess Pork \$22. Bacon firm; Shoulders 19.25. Lard 124c.

State Items. The limits of Winnsboro', according to a recent it, the r Act of the Legislature, now embrace on area of a have be mile and a half square. Last week Mr. B. H. Robertson laid off the new corporation. The limits now include the residences of all from Mr. Mc-Cants' down to Col. Shedd's, on the south; all to Capt. Clowney's, on the north; to Mr. Rabb's, on the east, and Montgomery-wille on the west. Further points upon this subject will be found elsewhere. Winnsboro' News.

Court .-- According to anyouncement the case o The State vs. T. Lamar Stark, for the homicide of Stark Sims, freedman, was before the court yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined on the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Stark was defended by Col. Samuel W. Melton and

D. B. DeSaussure, Esq.; for the State, J. D. Pope, Esq., and Col. F. W. acMaster. The trial of John A. DeVane, charged with the murder of Charles I. Bennett, has been assignedfor to-day.—Columbia Phænix.

CHANGE OF RAILBOAD OFFICIALS.—James Anderson, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Charlotte Railroad, having accepted a similar position on the North Carolina Central Railroad, Caleb Bouknigat, Esq., who has been officially connected with the Charlotte Road from its inception, has accepted the office made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Anderson. Mr. B. is an efficient officer, and the stockholders nav rest assured that any position he accepts will be promptly filled. Charles H. Manson, Esq., succeeds Mr. Boulinight as Secretary and Treasurer. This gentleman is fully posted in the routine of business, as he was consected with the office during a portion of the nected with the office during a portion of the years 1863 and 1864.—Ibid.
RAILBOAD ACCIDENTS.—We learn that the up

freight train over the Charlotto Road ran off the track Monday evening, a mile from Rock Hill, and demolished one car. The down freight train, yesterday; ran off the track at the same point, injuring two cars materially. Nobody hurt.—Ibid. Dr. Douglass Ply, the artificial leg manufacturer, is at Columbia.—Curolinian. ourselves brought to deal practically with the great issues involved in the subject of the representa-

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The thirty-second report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland has been issued. There were 6263 schools in operation, which had on their rolls year of 572,486. At the close of the year 1865 the number of schools in operation was 7872. This is Higginson is too fast. The Rac number of schools in operation was 7372. This is Higginson is too fast. The Radicals declare that a large increase.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

We give below a speech delivered by Mr. GLAD-STONE in the House of Commons, on February 18, in reply to Mr. DISRAELI, who had been brought out by a question by Mr. AYRTON. We omit Mr. DISPARLI'S speech, as its purport can be readily Tucsday evening, but was compelled to come to inferred from Mr. GT.ADSTONE's remarks .

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE

that charitable construction on the motives of the Government for which the right honorable gentle-man has made an appeal, and I think that the best mode of doing so is to avoid all reference, of what-over kind, with respect to the motives of the Gov-ernment. We are here emoarked in a common cause. I think my honorable friend, who received just credit fro n the right honorable gentleman for the spirit of his observations, was so far justified in the course he has taken; inasmuch as he endeavor-ed to give expression to the feelings generally enter-tained in the House that we are placed in a position of considerable embarrassment. As I understand the case, there are in the country and in the House various currents of feeling with respect to the sub-ject of Parliamentary reform. Some of these currents are in opposite directions, and tend to neutralize one another. Some are desirous of extensive enfran-chisement, others fearful of it. They are opposed to each other; but I venture to say there is one powerful and prevailing feeling which, I think, prevades nearly the whole c mmunity united, and which likewise is reflected faithfully and generally within these walls without reference to political opinion, and that is a strong and earnest—I might venture to say an absorbing and overpowering—desire that we should now, within the limits of this session, arrive at length at a legislative settlement of this question. There being that desire in the House and the country, it follows that what we wish for includes this important point likewise, that the question should be settled, if possible, by those in power. It is wholly out of the ability and capacity of any set of men to conduct the deliberations of this House to a real and satisfactory issue with respect to the representation of the records. with respect to the representation of the people, nuless they be the responsible advisers of the Crown. As far as I am individually concerned, I have expressed my perfect willingness and earnest desire to co-operate with the present Government for an effectual, and, above all, an early settlement f this question. What we are anxious for is that rnment should avail themselves of this favorable state of feeling, and take all steps to conduct to a practical effect this disposition so generally prevailing in the House. The Government

have presented resolutions on the subject of re-form, and I, for one, have stated a perfect willing-ness—suppressing, I am bound to say, my own strong opinion that such was not an expedient course—to accede to the mode adopted by the course—to accede to the mode adopted by the Government, and to take no objection on general grounds to the course of proceeding by resolution. The right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exche er gave a special reason for that course, stating in effect—for I do not pretend to quote his words—that had the Government submitted their intentions with respect to reform in the shape of a bill, they might have been met, as on a former occasion, by the invidious selection of some one point from among the provisions, and thereby their general and comprehensive scheme might point from among the provisions, and thereby their general and comprehensive scheme might have been by no very legitimate process got rid of in this House. My honorable friend endeavored to convey to the Government the assurance that there was not the smallest probability of such a proceeding, and after what has fallen from the right honorable gentleman, as well as from my honorable friend, I cannot help expressing my strong belief in conformity with his. Sir, of course it would be presumptuous in me were I to undertake to bind any gentleman in this House, far less any body of the members of this House, by the expression of any gentleman in this House, har less any body of the members of this House, by the expression of an opinion of thy own beyond the limits to which my personal communications may have extended; but, at the same time, the circumstances of this case are so clear, and they have assumed a charac-ter so historical, that I can hardly think they leave bt on the mind of the Government or the right honorable gentleman for the apprehension he has expressed, and which he has stated led him lusion he has announced. The right nonorable gentleman adverted on a former evening in terms of disparagement and censure to the pro-ceedings of 1859. I am not bound to defend these proceedings further than to say I do not think they

That, however, is immaterial except so far as to guard me as to what I have further to say. The proceedings of 1859, whether prudent or The proceedings of 1859, whether prudent or not would in my opinion have been perfectly justifiable had they been taken justifiable had they been taken by a Par-liament that had its heart and its mind earnestly set on legislating for the purpose of Parliamentary reform. But now, with the light that experience affords, it is impossible to regard the proceedings of 1859 without including in our region the proceedings of 1860; and taking the review the proceedings of 1860; and taking the operations of these two years as one operation taking the strong and decisive measure adopted in 1859, together with the lame and unsatisfactory completion of it in 1860—I am certain I cannot misrepresent either the public sentiment or the misrepresent either the public sentiment or the general sentiment of this douse, or the sentiment of the powerful party that occupies these benches, when I say that these proceedings cannot be repeated. Therefore, the reasons assigned by the right honorable gentleman for the course he has adopted have disappeared; and undoubtedly it adopted have desappeared; and undoubtedly it would have been to me a matter of great gratification had the right honoral le gentleman been disposed to accode to the suggestion offered to him in no unfriendly manner by the honorable member for the Tower Hamlets. From what he has stated I fear he is not disposed to accede to that suggestion. For my part, whatever my regret and concern may be, I do not withdraw from any assurance. I have ventured to give. I do not refuse, for one, to entertain the method of procedure by resoluto entertain the method of procedure by resolu-tions, but I must observe that at the present mo-ment we are placed in a peculiar position, espe-icially with reference to a peculiar point. We are greatly desirous of prompt proceedings, and another request was addressed to the right honor-able gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a much more limited character than that which proceeded from my honoroble friend the member for the Toyer Hamlets it was that we might be fafor the Tower Hamlets; it was that we might be fa-

for the Tower Hamlets; it was that we might be favored upon the earliest day—upon a day earlier than Monday next—with those additional explanations to which the right honorable gentleman has referred, and which he calls the explanations of the Governmen resolutions which are due to the House. Sir, I won't so far bring into question the orders of this House as to make a single obsorvation of the physical property of the resolutions the property of the propert tion on the character of the resolutions themselves as to their being general or precise, as to their being declarations of principle or of practice, what they may or may not be; but this I must observe, they may or may not be; but this I must observe, that upon the comparatively narrow point raised by the request I have just referred to, we are in a position, so far as I know, without precedent. On Monday last the right honorable gentleman gave us an explanation of the resolutions. The right honorable gentleman most properly recognized the Parliamentary rule that a measure of such a character cannot be advantageously considered by the House immediately after the statement of its principle by the Minister of the Crown. He proceeded in the same manner as does every Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the somewhat analogous question of the financial statement of the year. He submits the financial statement, but he never asks the assent of the House to that statehe never asks the assent of the House to that state-ment until a future day; or if for financial reasons the affirmation is asked of any particular proposi-tion, it is always considered a mere formal affirmation, and its merits remain open to further con-sideration. That principle is well established. We thought we had received the statement of the right honorable gentleman as to the propositions of the with their discussion; but we find now—not to-day only, but on a previous occasion, on Friday—that we have not yet the full explanation of the right honorable gentleman. We are in possession of one moiety of that explanation, and the other moiety of that explanation is to be delivered on the very day on which we are to be invited to consider the recolutions. Therefore are it appears to me that resolutions. Therefore, sir, it appears to me that it was with consistency and propriety that my honorable friend, the member for Leeds, suggested that, as time is admitted to be of such value in this

that, as time is admitted to be of such value in this matter, and as the principle is recognized that the ministerial explanations of a plan or proposition of this kind ought to be in "the possession of the House before members are called on to vote upon it, the right honorable gentlemen would at least have been disposed to accede to that limited and moderate domand, and afford his explanations on an earlier day than Monday next. These explanations on an earlier day than Monday next. These explanations is it is quite evident, must be very important explanations. So far as I know, it is very rare, in indeed, I don't recollect any example of a Minister in submitting resolutions that are to be adopted in committee of the House—to introduce them, not by one, but by two statements of the views of the Government. I am fearful of treading on tender of the ground, and, therefore, I confine these remarks simply to matters of fact, patent to us all; but I own I am hardly so sanguine as to believe that it own I am hardly so sanguine as to believe that it will be possible for the House after receiving the second statement of the right honorable gentle-man, which must necessarily be a statement in en-largement of the first, and which may possibly be a statement in modification of the first, I do not at the present moment see how the House can be in a judgment on the resolutions on Monday next, unless it be the pleasure of the right honorable gentleman to save, I think, our time and expedite the progress of business, by favoring us at an earlier period with those explanations which, as he says, still remain due to the House. Sir, I feel deeply the responsibility which attaches to us all in the present state of affairs. I hope that I have endeavored in these remarks to confine myself exclusively and rigidly to what is connected with prompt and effectual progress in dealing with this question. The observation I point out is that I fear a further delay beyond Monday may have to encountered, unless the right honorable gentleman can accede to the proposition of my honorable friend, the member for Leeds; that these delays, if multiplied, will become highly mestifactors to the House will become highly unsatisfactory to the House and to the country. Having said so much, I leave it to the impartial consideration of the right honora-

T. W. Higginson, who was a colonel of a colored regiment down on the coast of South Carolina, is schools in operation, which had on their rolls regiment down on the coast of South Carolina, is 870,401 children, with an average daily attendance writing up glorification articles of himself and his for the same period of 315,103 children, and an regiment for the Atlantic Monthly, in which he average number of children on the rolls for the claims the credit for himself and his colored troops

tion of the people,

ble gentleman and the Government whether they

cannot in some way or other meet the desire—we think not an unreasonable desire—that without

any avoidable loss of time whatever we should find

FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the French Army, &c. The steamship Cortes arrived at New Orleans on the 7th from Vera Cruz, Saturday, the 2d instant. The Picanune says: "She entered the mouth of the river, and passed up this side of Fort Jackson

anchor on account of the dense fog. She brings a large number of passengers, and letters and palate as due, except the Verdad, of Vera Cruz. Mr. Gladstone said: I am prepared to bestow | . which did not issue the morning of the 2d, on account of its press breaking down."

The waters of Vera Cruz and the adjoining har-The waters of Vera Cruz and the adjoining harbor of Sacrificios were lively with French shipping, taking on troops, provisions and ammunition of the expeditionary corps. The work of embarkation goes on rapidly. There were but few troops at the grand rendezvons of Paso del Macho, the upper terminus of the railroad, when our informants came down. They were in nearly the last convoy. The army moved down, all the way from the city of Maying. In perfect, order, and made a the city of Mexico, in perfect order, and made a splendid appearance. Their discipline was re-marked and admired by all. The Zouaves carried forty-two pounds weight on their shoulders, be-sides their muskets. Two stragglers are reported to have been caught and beaten by the Liberals but afterwards released. Nor was their much disbut atterwards released. Nor was their much dis-order among the retiring Imperialist familles. Everything was conducted with perfect military discipline. Marshal Bazaine arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th. General Castagny commanded the rear guard, and passed through Orizaba on the 28th. He had arrived at Paso del Macho, and was expect d down at Vera Cruz soon after the Cortes sailed.

So fast as the Imperalists left the country, the Liberals occupied it. They were in possession of Puebla, Orizaba, Cordova and all the table lands. They stood ready to occupy Paso del Macho and the railroad, when the French shall have left. They were also surrounding the valley and swarming over the whole country. The movements of Maximilian and of the belligerents in the field are summed up in our letter from Orizaba. On the 27th was published, at Vera Cruz, the following, by order of the French Consulate:

ART. 1. The execution of the convention, signed at Mexico, the 30th of July last, will be suspended until the French and Mexican Governments are in accord. Each of these two governments reserves to itself, absolutely, whatever it considers its rights relative to the aforesaid convention. ART. 2. The French agents will remit the admin istration of the Maritime Custom House at Ver Cruz to the Mexican Agents, the first of March next, after the exchange of a process verbal and

ART. 3. The Mexican administration of the Cus tom House at Vera Cruz shall pay, at the end of each month, counting from the first of March next, the sum of \$50,000 in specie, into the hands of an agent of France, specially designated, or in default of him, into the hands of the French Consul at Vera Cruz, which sum shall be taken into consideration in the definite settlement of the acconn's between the two Governments.

ART. 4. The arrangement shall be immediately executed, and shall remain in force until the two Governments are in accord relative to the Conven-tion of 30th July, comformably to what is said in article 1st, without prejudice of the customary exchange of ratification to which the present arrangement shall be submitted.

This manifesto is dated at the city of Mexico, February 22d, and signed by the French Minister, Dano, and by Mr. Murphy, the Imperial Minister

Mr. Beverly Tucker still remained at Vera Cruz, hesitating whether to come home to the United States or not. He was waiting to hear again from his family and friends. The lettors he had addressed to the Government at Washington remained unanswered, and he did not know what to do. It was probable he would go to Havana and there to Canada.

Mr. Crawley, the contractor on the Mexican Rail-road, was also at Vera Cruz. The city was very full and lively, and lodgings and living very dear. All the French fleet would be off in a few days. Many vessels had already put to sea with troops, but the iron-clads still remained to protect the last convex homeward bound. convoy homeward bound.

The French war steamer Megere arrived at Vera Cruz, from France, on the 25th. The French dis-

patch steamer Sonora arrived on the same day from The French steamer Adonis, French transport deres and French man-of-war Castiglione arrived t Vera Cruz on the 26th, all from France. The French steamer Ardeche sailed for France on the 25th. Vessels in the service of the French Expeditionary Corps were arriving and departing

The Presidential Cliques in Washington. [Columbus Correspondence of the Mac-a-Cheek Press.] I learned from this honorable source (a strolling member of Congress) that there are now in Washington three circles or cliques, very busy bringing out candidates for the Presidency. The first and the most powerful is the Chase party. This is strengthened by Jay Cooke & Co., (be careful of that "o") John Sherman & Co., Little, Sprague & Co., and claims to have sixteen States. But Ohio is not counted in—Ohio gives the Chase association much trouble. As the Chief Justice's State, it ought to lead off. But it won't lead off; on the

ought to lead off. But it won't lead off; on the contrary, shows a disposition—in Washington—to follow citizen Ben. Eggleston into the other circles that go for old Ben Wade.

Ben.'s circle or ring is made up of hot gospellers, who want their political stew done up with red pepper, high-proof brandy and brimston—and all the officers who have been turned out, and their plan of the rections not very in. And their plan of all the office-seekers not yet in. And their plan of operation is to impeach old Andy, suspend him during trial, and put old Ben. in his place, when immediately the hot stew will be served up, and all the friends of the movement put in office.

The third circle or ring is in the interest of Mr.

Speaker Colfax. This is purely an intellectual ring, composed of poets, political writers; lecturers

and statesmen. It proposes to further its ends by having Mr. Speaker Colfax deliver his sweet little lecture in every school-house and at every cross-roads in the United States. After this it is to be published, and every friend of the movement is to have a copy with the compliments of Mr. Speaker Colfax, which they consider more valuable than gold or precious stones. The Chase ring has the most money. The Wade ring the most brain. The Colfax ring the most

impudence.

Thus the frogs in the pond organize and squabble. A very important business to the frogs.

They are so noisy about it, they do not hear the
tramp of the coming people, with Pap Thomas at
their head—nor that other great body of veterans
known now as the Grand Army of the Republic,

that is moved by the same love, admiration and confidence that animates the people.

The Grand Army of the Republic now numbers The Grand Army of the Republic how numbers over sixty thousand in Ohio, and an officer who has visited nearly all the posts tells me that the name of Thomas is the only one that awakens any enthusiasm, and every soldier starts up ready for action at the bare mention of him in connection with the Presidency.

I care nothing about it personally, but I can see

the coming man—and you may recollect what I write, if you please—that the day is not distant when you will witness an uprising unequalled since the days of old Hickory,

DEATH OF ABTEMUS WARD .- The New York Evening Express of Friday says: "A cable telegram announces the death, yesterday, at "Power, you have been at the head of this Southampton, England, of Mr. Charles F. Browne, a writer who, under the more familiar name of Artemus Ward, has had the world laughing over was centre for the military, and engaged in seduchis drell scenes and conceits for the last ten years. His death must have been very sudden—to him-self at least. A letter in his hand, not yet two weeks old, speaks of his illness, but it also speaks of his hopes. He had broken down in London from overwork and carelessness, and was on his way to breathe the life-giving breezes of the Isle of Jorsey. He was very sick—but so hopeful; he had such dreams of the spring—the good spring; such promises of what he intended to do when April came. And now what is April to him? browne was about twenty-nine years of age, and a native of Maine, where his parents still live. Since he was seventeen he has been a worker on the press; his great mark was made in the Cleveland Plaindealer, and from that paper the grotesque letters and the name of Artemus Ward spread far

Routine work was always irksome to his disposition, however, and he freed himself of the trammels of nowspaper engagements as soon as his fame began to bring him profit. He wrote for 'Vanity Pair,' and other recent comic sheets—but his best things were all done before he began to be known personally. The lectures which brought him most money were really the least meritorious of his works. The fact is, Mr. Browne was a better comedian latterly than a writer. He was at once the least artistic—and the most artistic performer. The result of his study resembled the effect of the most careless preparations. He was a sort of neat slipshod. In private life Mr. Browne was most amiable, and his quiet winning manner was irresistible; if he had a fault, it was that he yielded himsel too entirely to his friends. The Quarterly Review recently said of Artemus Ward, that he hardly attains the dignity of Liter-He at least reached the pinnacle of popularity, and what is much more to his credit-

height of friendship. The Government of the South.

whence it emanates: It is with great joy that the people of the North see the sword of a military government unsheathed by Congress over the rebellious States. Thank courageous remedy. The army of the republic must re-encamp in the Southern States, no longer to destroy the Southern Confederacy but to republic of reformers in the country. I cannot see the southern Confederacy but to respect to the House, and a gross offence to the whole body of reformers in the country. I cannot see the southern Confederacy but to respect to the southern Confederacy but to the southern Confederacy but to respect to the southern Confederacy but to the southern Conf struct the American Union on the basis of political equality. No other than a military plan is adequate to the present emergency. The doctrine of self-government does not mean the erection of ten State Governments over loyalists to be administered by traitors. The first condition of self-government by its course since its accession. ment is true-hearted allegiance, not rebellious de-fiance. Treason cannot govern—it must be gov-erned. Every unreconstructed State must go without self-government until its citizens become loy-al Is this policy severe? It is just. Any other the guilt of this proceeding it will only add to the distrust with which it is now regarded by vast policy is cruelty towards the loy lists of the South. Any other policy betrays the negro to his enemy.

RITUALISM.

Sensational Services in a Protestant Church. The New York Express publishes the following account of the service in St. Alban's Chapel, in that city, on Ash-Wednesday:

In the centre of the altar was a massive golden rucifix, with great tapers on either side. In front appeared a magnificent antipendium of purple cleth, bearing the figure of the Lamb and the Cross. The Pulpit, Lectern and the precincts of the Sanctuary were similarly ornamented, and on the Gospel and Epistle sides were circular clusters

Commenced by an imposing procession of the clergy and choristers, from the robing room to the chancel, all chanting the old English hymn used during Lent— "Forty days and forty nights." When the officiating priests reached the altar, they bowed reverently before the crucifixion,—the congregation following their example. The clergy consisting of the Rev. Mr. Morrell, Rev. Mr. Noyes, and Park for the congregation to the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Morrell, Rev. Mr. Noyes, and Park for the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Morrell, Rev. Mr. Noyes, and Park for the congregation of the congrega

consisting of the Rev. Mr. Mortes, and Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, tooks seets opposite the Lectern, outside the altar, and the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf commenced Morning Prayer. The services—Venite and Benedicite, were sung to Angli-After morning prayer, the Rev. Mr. Noyes proceeded to the centre of the chancel, near the altar rails, and intoned the Litany—the responses being of a choral order. At the name of Jesus, he, in or a choral order. At the halfs of seals, in common with all present, reverently bowed his head, and at the Gloria, all present turned their faces towards the altar, or the Ritualistic East. The Rector here announced the Introit for the day—the 51st Psalm—and while this was being hanted all the clergy retired.

THE MASS OR EUCHARISTIC SACRIFIC. While the last versicle of the Psalm was being rendered, the Rev. Mr. Morrell, and the Rev. Mr. rendered, the Rev. Mr. Morrell, and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with the acolytes and choristers, moved again in procession towards the altar. The choristers at once filed to their respective stalls, and only the Rev. Mr. Morrell and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, only the Rev. Mr. Morrell and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with a surpliced acolyte, entered within the rails of the sacred place. The former acted as the officiating Priest, and the latter as his assistant. Mr. Morrell appeared in a beautiful chasuble, surplice, and stole, of purple, and the first of these vestments was ornamented with a lamb bearing a manufacture of the beat and breast. ments was ornamented with a lamb bearing a cross, both in the back and breast. Having made a genuflexion at the foot of the altar, the Priest ascended the triple stops and bowed down before the crucifix, beneath which was a chalice covered

white cross.

The assistant Priest, or Deacon, took his posi The assistant Friest, or Deacon, took his posi-tion at the Epistle side. When the Celebrant had bowed bafore the emblem of redemption, he pro-ceeded to the Gospel side, where the Bible and Prayer Book had been placed, and offered the ini-Trayer Book nad been placed, and onered the initiatory prayer of the communion service his back being to the people. The tapers on the altar had been previously lighted by an acolyte, and the bells tolled in honor of the service. The Priest then turned to the congregation and read the commandments,—after which his assistants read the Epistle and the Gospel from the respective positions on the altar, after which they are named, the Celebrant occupying a position in the centre before the crucifix.

THE OFFICIATING PRIEST BLESSES HIMSELF. The priest then left the altar and ascended the pulpit outside the Chancel. In a moment, having opened the Bible, he made the sign of the cross on is forehead, breast and arms, and all present fo owed his example. In performing this ceremony

he said—
"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."
At the name of the Father, he placed his hand on his forehead; at the name of the Son on his breast, at the name of the Holy Ghost on his left arm, and at the amen, on his right. arm, and at the amen, on his right.

The reverned gentleman then delivered an eloquent and forcible discourse on the ancient obervance of Lent and the necessity of penitence,

especially at this holy season.

At the close of the sermon he ascended the altar, and officiated in the Eucharist services, during which he made solemn genufications before the cruifix and chalice. The ceremonies closed with the Benediction, and the immense congregaworship in which they had participated.

The Catholic Clergy on Fenianism. We take the following extract from a Dublin letter. dated February 23:

There have been various reports of suspicious meetings held in other parts of Ireland, and numerous arrests have been made, but there has not been any demonstation or responsive rising. The heads of the Roman Catholic Church have united with the government in denouncing the Fanian conspiracy. On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Moriar-ty, Bishop of Kerry, in his sermon, thus referred

"Since we met here on last Sunday some people in Kerry have been betrayed into an act of madwhich we may safely say is without a parallel in the annals of lunscy. I should have that, considering the spacious accommodation af-forded by our lunatic asylum, and the facility afforded by our board of governors, there were few dangerous lunatics yet at large in this country. But I am sorry to say I was mistaken. It would seem that some dozens of that class left the town of Cahirciveen on Wednesday evening with the avowed intention of making war on the Queen of England, and of upsetting the British empire. I think there is not one inmate of the asylum who would not hold his sides with laughter if he heard it. Now, if this were only folly we might be satisfied to deplore it, but these people were answerable to God for their conduct, for they had, I regret to say, sense enough to know what they were do-

ing was a grevious crime.

This just twelve months ago since I explained at considerable length in my Lenten pastoral the deep guiltiness of rebellion against lawful authordeep guittness or receiion against lawful authority, so they cannot plead that they were not instructed and forewarned. They resisted the ordinance of God, and by so doing they purchased for themselves damnation—* * * the execrable swindlers who care not to endanger the necks of the men who trust them—who care not how many are murdered by the rebel or hanged by the strong arm of the law, provided they can get a supply of dollars either for their pleasures or for their wants. O God's heaviest curse—His withering, blasting, blighting curse is on them. I preached to you last Sunday on the eternity of hell's torments. Human Sunday on the eternity of hell's torments. Human reason was inclined to say, 'It is a hard word, and who can bear it?' But whon we look down into the fathomless depth of this infamy of the heads of the Fenian conspiracy, we must acknowledge that eternity is not long enough nor hell hot enough to punish such miscreants."

During the delivery of this discourse numbers of young men left the chapel.

Cardinal Cullen, at the Lord Mayor's inauguration dinner last evening. "honed the day would

cardinal Culien, at the Lord mayor's inaugura-tion dinner last evening, "hoped the day would soon arrive when those things which degrade the country and lead her people into false positions might be swept away. False patriotism was degradation, and might be perverted to rain. Within the last few days it was plain that the patriotism to which he alluded ought to be pro-hibited by every one who leved his country." hibited by every one who loved his country. A most distressing scene took place in the Com-mission Court on the occasion of sentencing the prisoners who pleaded guilty to the charge of

Baron Fitzgerald, in passing sentence. ing them from their allegiance. The sentence, penal servitude for fifteen years. Sinclair, Baines, Stack, Stanley and Brown, for ten years each. Cashman and Walsh, seven years." The prisoners seemed to be horror struck with the severity of the sentences. Power's face assumed a deadly huc Baines burst into tears. The galleries were filled with their wives and children, and other relatives. Their screams and sobs were violent. Some be came quite hysterical, others fainted and had to be carried away insensible. Stowell, Joyner and Williams were sontenced to twelve months' imprisonment each for possession of arms without a icense. Stephen J. Meancy was brought before license. Stephen J. Alcancy was brought before Baron Hughes, The Attorney-General prosecuted. John Devany and Thomas Doyle proved the connection of Meany with the Brotherhood in New York, having heard him speak at Clinton Hall, and seen him offer Fenian bonds for sale.

After hearing all the evidence tendered by the Crown, the judge requested to know what act had been proved that brought the prisoner within the invisidation of the court. The Attorney-General

jurisdiction of the court. The Attorney-General contended that, although no act was proved in this country, yet as he had proved the existence of a conspiracy to depose the Queen, acts terding to the same outside the United Kingdom should convict. His lordship was of a different opinion, and re-

fused to pass sentence. He, however, accepted a verdict of guilty, and put back the prisoner till he should further examine into the sase. The action brought by Capta Murphy against Colonel Fielding and Major Ba for illegal imprisonment has, by mutual agament, been arranged by defendants paying the sum of £100

The Reform Question.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE DERBY RESOLUTIONS. On February 18th the following letter was read at a public meeting held at Bradford on the gov-The following "independent" talk is refreshing, ernment reform resolutions, the Secretary of the There is no mistaking its meaning, or the quarter whomen it emanates.

There is no mistaking its meaning, or the quarter whomen it emanates.

Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others dish and Mr. Forster copies of a series of resolutions a lopted by the Branca, criticising the government reform: RCCHDALE, February 16, 1867.

DEAR SIE-I think your resolutions very good.

pronounce boldly against reform, but it seeks to murder the cause and the question by a common contrary to Parliamentary usage, and odious in the sight of all honest men. If the House fain in

since 1832. Hitherto the effect seems little, so far since 1832. Hitherto the effect seems little, so far as we may judge from the action of the administion; and whether further meetings will produce any greater effect, I cannot undertake to say. But I venture to say this, that a government, unmindful of the opinion examples as oclearly in the great centres of our population, is running the country in great peril. If meetings have no effect, if the open and almost universal expression of opinion has no rower or the administration and the legis. has no power on the administration and the legis-lature, then inevitably the min 3 of the people will seek other channels with a view to obtain and se-cure the rights which are now contemptuously de-

nied them. If I am wrong in believing this, then history is a lie from the beginning, and we have all been mistaken in our estimate of the causes out of which many of the great and deplorable transactions it has recorded have sprung.

I understand that in Birmingham a great demonstration of opinion is contemplated, and I sup-pose other parts of the country will have some-thing to say to an administration which abdicates its functions, and is ready to betray both Queer and people, that it may remain in office for another

on.
I am, with great respect, yours truly,
JOHN BRIGHT. The Secretary of the Bradford Branch of the B

From the statistics prepared by the Society of Inquiry at Andover, in relation to the colleges of the country, we glean the following figures: Eastern colleges—Amherst contains 218 students Bates, 48; Bowdoin, 121; Dickinson, 102; Genesee Bates, 48; Bowdoin, 121; Dickinson, 102; Genesee, 81; Hamilton, 164; Harvard, 419; Kenyon, 143; Lewisburg, 95; Middlebury, 38; Rutgers, 105; New Jersey, 282; Trinity, 593; Union, 150; Wesleyan University, 133; Williams, 140; Vermont University, 28; Yale, 500; Dartanouth, 234; Columbia, 65. Westcrn colleges—Appleton has 310; Beloit, 194; Burlington, 99; Cornell, 516; Chicago University, 230; Elutheria, 32; Hamline University, 389; Indiana State University, 233; Illinois Wesleyan University, 298; Northwestern University; 185, McKendree, 130; Oberlin, 145; Ottobein, 225; Shurtlef, 135; Wabash, 150; Western Reserve, 126; Wheaton, 300; Wilberforce University, 42. Theological seminaries—Andover, 102; Bangor, 40; Yale, 30; Chicago, 46; Auburn, 36; Lane, 32; Union, 115; 30; Chicago, 46; Auburn, 36; Lane, 32; Union, 115; Princeton, 137.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Headquarters, Department of the South, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 18th, 1867.

AN OFFICIAL COPY OF THE LAW, ENTITLED "AN GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES," having nnounced for the information and gov erned: that the said law is in force within the Military District composed of North and South Carolina from

By command of Brevet Mat. Gen. J. C. ROBINSOF. JNO. B. MYRICK, 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Art., Byt. Maj. U. S. A. Act. Judge Advocate and Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen'L

2d Lieut. 8th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C.

F. A. WHITNEY.

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, ALL FREIGHT shipped by steamers W. W. FRAZEIR and GENERAL HOOKER must be PAID ON THE WHARF. No receipts will be signed until the Freight is C. L. GUITALEAUME, Agent, paid. 6 North Atlantic Wharf. March 14

CHARLESTON WATER WORKS .. COM-PANY.—The Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, chartered by an Act of the Legisature at its last session, will be opened This Day, the 12th inst, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. 15. and 2. o'clock P. M., at the Bank of the State of South Carolina, corner of Broad and State streets, and will remain ed at the same hours until Wednesday, the 20th inst. cent, will be required on the 15th July next. As a very large amount of the Capital Stock will be taken abroad it is only necessary to secure a limited subscription: from the citizens to insure the completion of this important enterprise. NOTICE TO SAILORS OR IMPIGRANTS

THEODORE STONEY, W. C. CORRIE, A. S. TAYLOR, March 12

NOTICE.-I HAVE APPOINTED MR. SI-MON WOLFF as my lawful agent for to transact all my usiness and sign my name, during my absence from this State, since the 10th inst. HENRY H. WOLFF. March 13

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 28, 1867.—The Board of Directors have determined to increase the Capital of this Stock can be had on application to January 29 tuth H. G. LOPER, Cashier

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. It will keep the hair from falling out. It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustre

and silken. It is a splendid hair dressing. No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Benewer, R. P. HALL & CO., and take no other.

Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by · DOWIE & MOISE,

SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY, Charleston, S. C. March 1 thly* SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE.-WE PRO-OSE to furnish LABORERS of all classes for Farmers.

Persons desiring employment will call at No. 5 Cannon ear King street; and all orders for Laborers will be promptly met, and satisfactory reference given. S. B. HALL &:CO. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of

Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

September 10 ASTELMORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPA-NY .- CHARLESTON, February 27th, 1867 .- A Dividend holders on and after this date, in partial liquidation from Assets realized. Also a return of the Assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARF, with interest, and the Asessment Notes of \$4 per Share, now held by the Com-

Stockholders will be required to present their Stock Certificatos. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH WHILDEN. Secretary and Tressurer. NOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF

MERCY.-HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter enelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. January 15

MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints.

street, New York. BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. December 10 BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strongth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair-

dressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New

SARAH A. CHEVALTER M. D.

DOWIE & MOISE,

No. 151 Meeting street

are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all

Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley

Opposite Charleston Hotel. January 4 AST-AWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD EYES nade new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address

SHIPPING.

VESSEL WANTED.-WANTED A VESSEL to load LUMBER at a neighboring Port for a Northern Port. Capacity 120,000 to 153,000 feet. Apply to Apply to SHACKELFORD & FRASER,

FOR CHISOLM'S LANDING, LADY'S
INLAND, ST. HELENA, PARIS INLAND, BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.—The Schooner
BEETHA, now landing at Accommodation
Wharf, will receive Freight for the above landings.

Apply to above landings.

WM. GURNEY,

No. 102 East Bay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STRICT-LY AI American Ship B. S. KIMBAJI, Dear-born Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will have dispatch for the above port. For balance of Freight engagements, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., March 12 No. 74 East Bay.

FOR NEW YORK. MERCHANTS'
LINE COTTON FORWARDED THROUGH
TO LIVERPOOL OR HAVRE AT LOWEST
FATES.
The Regular Dashet School V. W. Change The Regular Packet Schooner N. W. SMITH, W. A. Tooker Master, having a large part of cargo engaged and going on board, wants a few hundred bales cotton and light freight to fill up. QUAKER CITY, For engagements apply to March 11 WILLIAM ROACH.

VESSELS WANTED,—GOOD
rates and dispatch given. Apply to
RINLEY & OREIGHTON,
Corner East Bay and Accommodation Wharf. March 11

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF. ND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PER DEE RIVER.

THE LIGHT DRATIGHT STRAMER

PLANTER

All freight must be prepaid. No freight received after unset. For freight engagements, apply to
FEEGUSON & HOLMES, Agents,
March 13 2 Accommodation Whar FOR EDISTO, ROCKVILLE, AND

WAY LANDINGS.

1 CAPTAIN JOHN FERGUSON,

IS NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT AT ACCOMMODA-TION WHARF, and will leave To-Morrow Night,

THE STEAMER GEN. HOOKER.

CAPTAIN D. BOYLE, WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF ON THURS-DAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply to
OHAS. L. GUILLEAUME,
March 13 2 Forth Atlantic Wharf.

FOR GEORGETOWN. POUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVER-LY MULIS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WACCAMAW AND BLACK BIVERS. THE SPLENDID STEAMER PACKET

EMILIE, CAPTAIN ISAAC DAVIS, WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF AS ABOVE ON

For freight or passage apply to

MOTTE A PRINGLE, Agent,
South Atlantic What. N. B.—All freight must be prepaid, and no freight rely of after sunset.

2 March 18

16th fost, at 6 o'clock

EOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS. OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, March 13, 1867. MARCE 13, 100.)

N ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING AOP CO the Legislature, passed the 20th day of December 868, all persons concerned are hereby notified to call a -tra 2 in rach man needland W. H. SMITH,

N ACT FOR THE RETTER PROTECTION OF STAMEN AND TON.

I. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, show met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the unthority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board or attempt to board a vessel arriving in the port or harbor of the same of the person of the port o tempt to board a vessel arriving in the pure or harder or Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, without first obtaining leave from the mas-ter or person having charge of such vessel, or from her-owner or agents.

II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master,

owner or agents.

II. It shall not be iswful for any owner, agent, master, or other person having charge of any vessel arriving or being in the port of Charleston, to permit or authorize any sailors, hotel or boarding house keeper, not licensed as hereinafter provided, or any agent, runner or employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house, to board, or attempt to board, any vessel arriving in, or lying, or ceing in the harbor or port of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, or anchored, with intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding of any of the crow employed on such vessel.

III. It shall not be lawful for any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, or the employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, having boarded any vessel made fast to any wharf in the port of Charleston, to neglect or refuse to leave said vessel, after having been ordered so to do by the master or person having charge of such vessel.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conduct or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent or otherwise, any sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, without having a license from the City Council thereof.

V. It shall not be lawful for any person, not having the license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of a person having such license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of a person having such license, to invite, ask or solicit in the city or harbor of Charleston, the boarding or lodging of any of the crew employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant arriving in the said city of Charleston.

VI. The City Council shall take the application of any person applying for a license to keep a sailors' or immigrant's hotel, when a sailors or immigrant's hotel.

VI. The City Council shall take the application of any person applying for a license to keep a sailors' or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, and upon satisfactory evidence to them of the respectability and competency of such applicant, and of the suitableness of his accommodations, shall issue to him a license, which shall be good for one year, unless sooner revoked by said City Council, to keep a sailor's or immigrant's boarding house in the city of Charleston, and to invite and solicit boarders for the same.

of charleston, and to invite and sound convers for the same.

"YII. The City Council may, upon satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of any satiors' or immigrants' hottel or boarding house, licensed as hereinbefore provided, or of the keeper or proprietor of any such house, or of any force, fraud decet or misrepresentation, in inviting or soliciting boarders or lodgers for such house, on the part of such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to persuade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, by such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners or employees, revoke the license for keeping such house.

VIII. Every person receiving the license hereinbefore provided for shall pay to the City Council aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars.

provided for shall pay to the City Council aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars.

IX. The said City Council shall furnish to each sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, licensed by them as aforesaid, one or more badges or shields, on which shall be printed or engraved the name of such hotel or boarding house keeper, and the number and street of his ho el or boarding house; and which said badges or shields shall be surrendered to said City Council upon the revocation by them, or expiration of any license granted by them, as herein provided.

X. Every sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding-house keeper, and every agent, runner or employee of such hotel or boarding-house keeper, when boarding any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, or when inviting or soliciting the boarding or lodging of any seaman, sailor or person employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant, shall wear, conspicuously displayed, the shield or badge referred to in the foregoing section.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to Lave, wear, exhibit or display any cube shield or badge to any or the crew employed on any such shield or badge to any cube shield or badge to any cube shield or badge to any cube shield or badge to any of the crew employed the shield or badge to any cube shield or badge to any of the crew employed the shield or badge to any of the crew employed.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to lave, wear, exhibit or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew employed on any vessel, or to any immigrant so arriving in the city of Charleston, with the intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding or lodging of such immigrant or of any of the crew employed oa any vessel being in the harbor of Charleston.

XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the

XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the provisions contained in section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11, in this Act, shall be ceemed guilty of a misdemesnor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and not less than thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred ment for a term not exceeding one year, and not test than thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollar, and not less than one hundred do lars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

XIII. The word "vessel," as used in this Act, shall include vesses propelled by steam.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Proceding of the Senate

President of the Senate CHAS. H. SIMONTON. Speaker House of Repress Approved December 20, 1866 : James L. Ore, Governor.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKER,

F. M. BURDELL,

WILL DEVOTE HIMSELF TO THE PURCHASE
and sale of MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS.
Office at the corner of BROAD AND EAST BAY
STREETS, in basement of State Bank, where samples nay be seen.

REFERENCES—Mr. C. M. Furman, Mr. Theodore D.

Vagner, Messrs. John Fraser & Co., Messrs. Mordecal &

Co., Messrs. W. C. Dukes & Co., Messrs. Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co., Charleston, S. C. October 24

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT Orangeburg, S. C. Terms \$2 per annum, in adance.
During the spring and fall seasons extra copies of the
DRANGEBURG News will be circulated for the benefit of ORANGEBURG News will be circulated for the benefit of our advertising patrons.

Contract Advertisements inserted on the most liberal

terms. Address SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor Orangeburg News Orangeburg, S. February 25

SHIPPING.

FOR NORTH EDISTO AND BOCK-VILLE-INLAND ROUTE.

LEGICAL-THEO

W. FRAZIER. CAPT. JOS. F. TORRENT. WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF AS ABOVE, To-Morrow Morning, March 15th, at 11 o'clock

A. M.
Shippers will take notice that no goods will be receive,
ed unless the Freight is prepaid.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
C. L. GUILLEAUME,
March 14

1

North Atlantic Whart.

NEW YORK STEAMERS. REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE OF SIDE WHEEL STEAMERS.

W. H. WEST......Commander SOUTH AMERICA

ONE OF THE ABOVE MAGNIFICENT SIDE WHEEL STEAMERS will leave Adger's Wharf every SATURALY for New York.

Cabin Passage Fifteen Dollars.
For freight or passage, app. v to

KAVENEL & CO.

QUARER CITY, will leave on Saturday, March 22d.

March 12

FARE REDUCED! Las bedishortande in the comment

CARIN PASSAGE FIFTEEN DOLLARS folianti so m. Eliss prodesti to processi ti.

a prison is ni group to the controlle REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE ONE OF THE PAVORTE AND BLE

FOR NEW YORK.

ONE OF THE FAVORTE AND BARAGOSSA.

GANT STEAMBHIPS—
QUAKER CITY,

Will leave Adger's South Wharf every Saherday.

The steamship BABAGOSSA, Capt, Crowell, will leave Adger's Wharf on Salurday, March 15, st. o'clock A. M. March 9

RAVENELL'S COMMANDER. FOR FLORIDA. VIA SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK, STR. MARYS, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, ASPALA THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S SIVE. S. FAR AS PALATRA.



KATE, Sell Wasterland CAPTAIN T. J. LOCKWOOD. WILL LEAVE NORTH ATTANTIO WHARF OR COLU

For Freight or Passage apply on board or stellar of For Freight or Passage apply on board or stellar of JOHN MAHONEY, 3R., 48 Mark Payali.

Navember 13 Above Oralg, Thompsy & Con. FOR SAVANNAL



CAPTAIN L. W. COLETTER God WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIO WHARP EVENT OF PROPERTY BY AND AND STREET OF THE PROPERTY BY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY BY ADDRESS OF THE PROPER FOR PALATKA, FLA: 502 bearings

PERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE SOLE LANDINGS ON THE ST. . JHN'S RIVER. PIA OTHER



O'N AND AFTER THE 26TH OCTORES, SHIP THE Cill at SHIP will sail from Middle Atlantic Wharf, every of its Friday Night, at 10 o'clock, for the above places. 10 o'ts that all freight must be paid here by shippers.

Gauge of egroes will be then to the above points on. Its the St. John's River at 35 each. Children under ten years of see free. Horses and Mules at reduced raised. iscontinue their notices and send account to the

Agents.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to the Agency, Scuth Atlantic Waar.

January 15 Charleston and Savannah Steam ... Packet Line. are double being a VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.



The Pilot Boy will touch at Binfiton on her Mos trip from Charleston, and her Wednesday trip from vanuah. Freight received daily and stored free of charge. Freight received using and stored free of charge.
Freight to all points except Savannah must be prepaid.
No Freight received after sunset.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents,
Charleston, S. C. CLAGHORN & CUNINGHAM, Agents

N. B.—The Steamers of this Line connect at Charlestur with South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads, and at Savannah with Central and Albany and Gulf Railroads and Florida steamers.

March 1 CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWN STEAM PACKET LINE.

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVERLY

TEAMER FANNIE..... WILL LEEDAY AND FRIDAY MORNING, at 70 clock.

Beturning, will leave Georgetown every THURSDAY
and SUNDAY MORNING, at 70 clock.

Freight received daily, and stored free of charge.

N. B. All Freights must be prepaid. No Freight re-

eived after sunset.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
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